

3.

REPRINT OF

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO

TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION

MR. MARTIN'S PLAN

FOR

RESCUING THE RIVER THAMES FROM EVERY  
SPECIES OF POLLUTION.

1836.



## LIST OF THE COMMITTEE.

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### **CHAIRMAN.**

The Right Hon. LORD EUSTON, M. P.

### **DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN.**

Col. SIR FREDERICK TRENCH, M. P.

Major-Gen. SIR PATRICK ROSS.

### **COMMITTEE.**

The Honourable RICE TREVOR, M. P.

J. BRITTON, Esq. F. S. A.

J. I. BURN, Esq.

R. DIXON, Esq.

G. FOGGO, Esq.

A. A. GOLDSMID, Esq.

A. B. GRANVILLE, M. D. F. R. S.

W. INMAN, Esq.

A. LAWSON, Esq.

I. MARTIN, Esq.

W. C. MYLNE, Esq.

N. OGLE, Esq.

B. SYDENHAM, Esq.

### **HONORARY SECRETARY.**

T. G. MARGARY, Esq.

So many have advanced claims for the honor of originating the momentous subjects of “ Health of Towns ”—“ Purification of Rivers ”—and “ economical application of town refuse to the land ”—that it is only an act of justice to invite attention to those who were actually amongst the earliest movers in the cause, and who labored earnestly at a period when their efforts were met by the ridicule and opposition of the ill-informed or interested; I have, therefore, esteemed the present a fitting time for reprinting a Report upon my Thames Improvement Plan, which emanated from a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen in 1836, and have appended the names of those distinguished supporters, many of whom liberally contributed their money, and still more valuable time and talents towards promoting the plan on public grounds, and with such effect, that if the Government had made the same demonstrations in 1836 as it has done since, the whole question of Sanitary Improvement would have been triumphantly carried.

JOHN MARTIN.

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## R E P O R T

Of the Committee appointed at a General Meeting held at the Right Hon. the EARL of EUSTON'S, M. P., in Grosvenor Place, on 3rd March, 1836, for the purpose of taking into consideration MR. MARTIN'S Plan for rescuing the Thames River from every species of Pollution,—for the improvement of the Wharfage,—the establishment of two great Public Walks,—and for other objects of public utility and importance; and to Report their opinion to another General Meeting.

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THE Committee having held several meetings, at which Lord Euston presided, with a full attendance of the members, including Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, Deputy Chairman; and having deliberately, and with great attention considered the various statements, facts, calculations

and designs which were lain before them by competent persons, in explanation and illustration of Mr. Martin's Plan, have agreed to the following Report.

1. Ever since the year 1819, and more especially since the inquiry before a Royal Commission, dated July 1827, and before the several Committees of the House of Commons, which sat in 1821, 1828, 1829, 1831, and 1834, on the supply of Water to the Metropolis, drawn from the River Thames, the Inhabitants of London have been, more or less, in a state of excitement and anxiety respecting their supply of water for domestic purposes. The various General Meetings of housekeepers held, from time to time, at which the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Warncliffe, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Henry Halford, and many other distinguished individuals, took an active and prominent part; and the several petitions presented to the two Houses of Parliament on the subject prove that fact. On the other hand, the Government has, during the same period, shewn a corresponding, and an equally constant desire to see justice done to the public; and successive ministers of the Home Department have, by their authority and influence, endeavoured, but hitherto without success, to accomplish that object. The Water Companies, on their part, have not been remiss in suggesting, or considering various plans for obtaining purer and less objectionable water for their consumers,—without coming to a satisfactory conclusion; so that, in fact, the supply continues as polluted as ever; nay, more so than it was, when the first complaints were raised against it, seventeen years ago, in consequence of the additional number of drains terminating in the River, established since that time. No attempt has been made, even by the Water Companies, to deny the truth of this assertion: and the Thames, to this day, receives the excrementitious matter



from nearly a million and a half of human beings ; the washings of their foul linen ; the filth and refuse of many hundred manufactories ; the offal and decomposing vegetable substances from the markets ; the foul and gory liquid from slaughter-houses, and the purulent abominations from hospital, and dissecting-rooms, too disgusting to detail. Thus that most noble River, which has been given to us by Providence for our health, recreation, and beneficial use, is converted into the Common Sewer of London (as stated by every witness examined before Parliament), and the sickening mixture it contains is daily pumped up, with the water as a common beverage for the inhabitants of the most civilized capital in Europe. The statement that, at every tide, this revolting accession to the stream is swept away to the sea, has been disproved by the evidence of impartial and well-qualified witnesses, who have shewn, that the load of impurity in question is conveyed by the ebb a few miles downwards to the east, then by the flood, repassing London, conveyed back again to the west ; and that it neither reaches Teddington nor the sea. So far, therefore, from the tide purifying the water, it must tend greatly to facilitate the solution of all the most objectionable impurities thrown into it, in consequence of the to and fro movement which takes place in the stream immediately in front of the metropolis, and which, by churning, as it were, all the impurities, serves to generalize the pollution of the the River. Nor is this universal pollution of the water aided in a small degree by the frequent agitation produced in it by the numerous Steam vessels which ply constantly from below London Bridge, to beyond the remotest Western Bridge of the London district, and whose revolving paddles, as constantly, stir up the mud, the sediment, and every species of ordure.

2. The Plans hitherto devised to remedy so great a pub-

lic evil, either by the Water Companies themselves, or by private individuals, and proposed to Government or to Parliamentary Committees, have led to no satisfactory result ; for they either promised remedies ineffectual, or were attended with almost insuperable difficulties, particularly as regards the expenditure of public money, and the establishment of additional heavy rates on the consumers of water. Those plans may be divided into three classes:—1st, those which propose the purification of the water, either by filtration or subsidence ; 2nd, those which suggest the pumping up of the water from a higher part of the River than where it is now obtained ; 3rd, those which recommend to draw the supply from other sources than the Thames, and convey it by means of extensive aqueducts to London. Respecting the *First Class*, the Committee entertain a well founded conviction that filtration through sand (as in the case of the Chelsea Water-works) is quite insufficient to free the water from animal impurities held in solution, though it produces a clear fluid, free from sediment and colour :—that filtration through charcoal which would deprive the Thames water of part of the said impurities, is by far too expensive ever to be undertaken by the Water Companies ;—and, finally, that the method of subsidence in Reservoirs, adopted now by almost all the Water Companies, is not only ineffectual for the removal of the organic impurities held in solution in the water, but is also an imperfect method of depriving it of the muddy sediment found, to this day, at the bottom of all cisterns to which the water is conveyed. Of the *Second Class* it is only necessary to observe, that unless all the Water Companies, north and south of the Thames, were simultaneously to establish their Works as far to the West as at Teddington, no removal, to any part within the influence of the tide, could accomplish their intention of supplying

pure water to the Metropolis. The Bill obtained last year by the Grand Junction Water Company, for establishing their engines and pumps below Brentford, has given general dissatisfaction to the householders of Westminster, who held a public meeting in April 1835, for the purpose of protesting against it, as a measure manifestly inefficient in its provisions towards supplying a less objectionable fluid. In regard to the *Third and last Class* of projects submitted to Parliament, the Committee need only to state in passing, that the one which seems to have been duly considered by a select Committee of the House of Commons, so late as 1834, and which was presented by the late Mr. Telford, involves so much difficulty, and the outlay of so exorbitant a capital for the supply of six only, out of the eight Water Companies, that there appears to be no likelihood of its ever being carried into effect. It is not probable, indeed, that any Government will authorize the expenditure of £1,200,000 for the erection of two aqueducts, the one *sixteen*, the other *six* miles in length, according to Mr. Telford's estimate, in order to bring water from the Verulam and the Wandle to assist six only of the Water Companies of the Metropolis.

3. The inefficiency or impracticability of all these Plans, and the universally admitted existence of a most serious grievance, which the best endeavours and unceasing vigilance of Government have hitherto proved insufficient to remove, has, to this day, maintained the public mind, respecting this vital question, in that state of excitement which has now existed upwards of seventeen years. In this state of difficulty, it was given to the genius of Mr. J. Martin to devise, the simplest, as well as the most completely effectual plan for affording, at once, all that the public require, without injury to the rights and interest of the Water Companies, or interference with them; but, on



the contrary, with manifest benefit to them, by saving any further outlay of capital, which they might think themselves called upon to employ in fruitless endeavours to satisfy public opinion. This Plan may be defined in a single sentence. It consists in diverting altogether, from the River, every possible source of pollution within the London district; so that the water supplied from it to the inhabitants by the existing Water Companies, shall become as unobjectionable as a noble River in its natural state ever offered to man:—for according to Dr. Bostock's evidence, given before the Royal Commissioners in 1828, “the water of the Thames, when free from extraneous substances, is in a state of considerable purity, containing only a moderate quantity of saline contents, and those of a kind which cannot be supposed to render it unfit for domestic purposes, or to be injurious to health.” The manner in which Mr. Martin proposes to accomplish this object is by the construction of a close Sewer, twenty feet wide, and of adequate depth, along both banks of the River, commencing on the north near Millbank, and proceeding towards the Tower, round which it will pass, if required, to terminate near the Regent's Canal; while that on the south, beginning at Vauxhall, and proceeding in the direction of Rotherhithe, is intended to diverge thence, and terminate near the Surrey Canal. In order to dispose of the polluting drainage thus diverted from the River stream, and confined within these two Sewers running parallel to the River, and with somewhat more than the declivity of its bed—Mr. Martin places two great Receptacles at their respective terminations, so arranged and constructed, that the accumulation of all the Drainage of the Metropolis shall not be productive of the smallest annoyance or insalubrity to the nearest inhabitants. With this view, a system of ventilation will be established, both for the great Sewers



and the **Receptacles**, which will prove equally simple and effectual, whether the **Committee** adopt the one proposed by **Mr. Martin** himself, who has acquired much knowledge on this point, from having studied the ventilation of coal mines ; or apply another, suggested by one of their members, equally competent for the task. In either case, however, the destruction of all noxious effluvia will be accomplished,—a consummation, which, coupled with the prevention (effected by the great parallel **Sewers**) of the hitherto frequent inroads of the tide into the lower ends of the common sewers, and the consequent backing of the drainage in them, together with other measures for excluding all offensive smells through the street gullies, will render the **London** drainage more perfect, and the labours of the **Commissioners of Sewers** less difficult.

4. Great and important as the first object unquestionably is, which **Mr. Martin's Plan** is destined to accomplish, it is not the only benefit which the **Metropolis** will derive from its being carried into effect. Although it seldom happens that in adapting any very extensive remedy to a public grievance, or in undertaking a work of magnitude for the good of the people, local and individual interests are not in some degree injured or invaded,—**Mr. Martin's Plan** has the additional merit of being little exposed to such an objection. On the contrary, his **Plan**, by the next object which it embraces, and which is, as it were, its natural consequence, is calculated to add to the value of most of the individual interests affected by the line of its operations. That object is the erection, over the two **Sewers**, of a line of **COLONNADED WHARFS**, which will afford, in front of the present **Wharfs**, additional room ; increase the convenience of the merchant and the labourer, facilitate the operations of trade ; give greater security to property landed from vessels and barges ; improve the navigation of

the River by the assistance of the subjacent Sewers, which will constitute uniform embankments; and, lastly, add some portion of time to the number of hours during which the craft can deliver or take in their cargoes. The immense and recent advances which mechanical science has made in this country will enable the Architect and Engineer, employed in the construction of these Wharfs, to take advantage of their uniform arrangement, and apply, through the engines required for the ventilation of the two great Sewers and Receptacles, either to the entire range of Wharfs, or to any part of it where it may be required, the power obtained from atmospheric pressure acting on a vacuum, which has been so successfully applied, of late years, to cranes and other machines, and which, in this case, it is presumed, would be gladly adopted by the proprietors of storehouses, manufactories and breweries, situated on the banks of the River, whereby another great advantage to those proprietors would be obtained from Mr. Martin's Plan. Respecting this useful application of mechanical science, the Committee have the satisfaction of being able to refer to the opinion of one of their members, who is perfectly acquainted with the subject.

5. But even this great metropolitan advantage secured by Mr. Martin's Plan, must yield the palm to another of a more popular and attractive nature, arising out of the accomplishment of a third object contemplated, also, by Mr. Martin. The Committee, therefore, feel particular satisfaction in having further to Report, that the same Plan offers the most favourable opportunity of establishing, at a comparatively small expense, a **MAGNIFICENT PROMENADE** on each side of the River, unequalled in Europe—by the conversion of the roofs of the colonnaded Wharfs just described, into parapetted Walks, to which the public will be admitted gratuitously on Sundays, and

at the smallest rate of charge on every other day in the week. It is thus that the patriotic idea of Sir Frederick Trench will be realized, in respect to the erection of Quays on the banks of the Thames, without the liability to the several objections which powerful individuals and public bodies made to the purely ornamental and architectural project of that gallant officer, who, with high-minded liberality, has declared Mr. Martin's Plan to comprise more than his own, to be greatly superior in usefulness to the public, and to deserve his utmost support. It is thus also that the wishes, so often expressed, of late, by Parliamentary Committees, of affording to the mass of the population, the luxury, salubriousness, and recreation of great Public Walks, in the very heart of London, will be accomplished at once, and on a more extensive scale than has ever before been contemplated.

It would be superfluous, on the part of the Committee, to undertake to prove, that the establishment of a grand and magnificent Public Walk on each bank of the River, and behind a most crowded line of habitations running east and west of the Metropolis, must be of infinite service to the neighbouring inhabitants, by affording them an opportunity of taking exercise in a reserved Public Walk, (well calculated too for women and children,) and of enjoying a free and open atmosphere during the days and hours not devoted to labour, besides the benefit of a more direct intercourse. To these advantages they are certainly strangers at present, owing to their remote position from the Parks, and from every other general resort of pedestrians; and although a select Committee of the House of Commons did recommend, in 1833, an extension and improvement of the embankment along the River from Limehouse to Blackwall, at a considerable expense to the Parishes within that district—so partial a measure could



only be useful to those whose residence is contiguous to the Walk, without being of service to the inhabitants of the more central parts of the Metropolis, along the North Bank of the River, where it is most required. On this point the Committee have obtained the opinion of one of their body, who is a medical man, and who, having practised for the space of twenty years as Physician to three extensive public Institutions in London, principally connected with the relief of the sick poor of the River districts, has had numerous opportunities of ascertaining the effect of the impure water of the River, of the confined air of the streets and alleys adjoining to it, and of the want of exercise, on the general mass of the inhabitants of those districts. The Committee specially refer to that opinion, in addition to that of the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary Committee of 1833, principally because, in a question so entirely belonging to the consideration of public health, the long experience of a medical witness is more likely to carry weight with those who have the protection of that health in their keeping. The want of means to take proper walking exercise, after a long day of laborious exertion, impairs the vigour of the body—produces among the working classes a morose and melancholy disposition—and engenders a spirit of dissatisfaction, which domestic privations are too apt to increase. Such feelings, in their turn, hurry their victims on to the resorts of the drunkard and the abandoned; where, if they imbibe not the spirit of discontent, they most assuredly sap the very foundation of their own health, and that of their future offspring. The Committee, fully coinciding also, in the sentiments expressed in the Report of the select Parliamentary Committee, just alluded to, on Public Walks, refer with particular pleasure to the part of that Report, where the peculiar natural advantages, which the Metro-



polis might possess in respect to Public Walks on the banks of the Thames, are especially recommended to the consideration of the House of Commons.

There is one more public benefit, which the establishment of a great Walk on each bank of the Thames is calculated to secure, and which, hitherto, has not only remained unaccomplished, but has even escaped notice, namely, the protection of property on the River by night. It is a well-known fact, that taking advantage of the many hundred craft, which are left at night without a watch, and of the darkness, which conceals evil deeds, youthful thieves and others, commit considerable depredations on the River. The brilliant illumination by gas of the great walks, and, if necessary, of the Wharfs too, may be expected to put a salutary check to such guilty practices, and diminish the serious losses consequent thereupon; while the facility which the same Walks will afford to the Thames patrol, of overlooking every movement on the River, will complete this not insignificant advantage to the public. Connected also, with the establishment of the great quays in Mr. Martin's Plan, it will be found that an opportunity is afforded for the formation of large Public Baths, contiguous to the River, and so arranged that they shall not, in the least, interfere with the purity of the River Stream. Respecting the necessity and utility of Public Baths, as far as regards the health and cleanliness of the working classes in London, it is scarcely necessary to cite any authority. Upon that important subject, however, as well as on the general effect, which the extensive improvements and total changes effected, in the state of the River and its banks, by Mr. Martin's plan, will have, in greatly promoting the salubrity of the populous districts near the Thames—the Committee refer, with confidence, to the experience of the same individual

whose opinion on Public Walks they have received, and who derives that experience from repeated observations made in London, and in all the principal Capitals of Europe—constituting a valuable corroboration of the testimony of well qualified witnesses given before the Select Committee on that subject.

6. The Drainage received into the great Receptacles, before mentioned, will be converted into manure, according to the method and practice very extensively adopted in China, on the Continent of Europe, and of late years, also, in some parts of Scotland. This will be conveyed by well devised arrangements, and under the influence of scientific measures, to different parts of the country, in covered barges, or properly constructed land-carriages. The value of this species of manure is almost incalculable. The best authorities place it far above every other, as containing, in much greater abundance, the very elements of which vegetable substances are composed, and on which their existence and growth depend. By saving, therefore, the vast quantity of it which has hitherto been wasted in the metropolis, a *Fourth*, and most important benefit—that of fertilizing, and rendering the land considerably more productive—will be conferred on the public, through the identical Plan, which alone can secure to us the luxury of drinking wholesome and unpolluted water.

7. On the financial part of a Plan so simple, yet so gigantic in its results,—a Plan, too, which seems encompassed by fewer difficulties requiring pecuniary sacrifices, than are generally met with in great public schemes, the Committee do not think it necessary to dilate at length. They have, however, duly considered the various elements and sources of income and expenditure connected with the existence and maintenance of so magnificent a National Work ; and they have likewise endeavoured to calculate

the probable outlay of money which will be required to carry it into effect. Positive information is not attainable at the beginning of any undertaking of this sort ; though the talent and experience of persons the best qualified to judge in such matters, be summoned for that purpose. As long as the works are not undertaken, estimates can only be approximations. The Committee duly impressed with this truth, offer the first part of their financial statement, (without pledging themselves for its minute accuracy) as they received it from the Engineer who has signed his name to it.

#### EXPENSES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Erection of the two Great Sewers, 5 miles 530 feet, at £100,000 per mile . . . . .	£510,000
Sewers from the Thames to the Receptacles, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, at £30,000 per mile . . . . .	67,500
Receptacles, with Pumps and all necessary Machinery	150,000
Great Walks, 5 miles 530 feet, at £50,000 per mile .	255,000
Probable Compensation . . . . .	120,000
Surveying, Levelling, and preliminary operations .	5,000
Act of Parliament . . . . .	10,000
Contingent Expenses . . . . .	100,000
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	General Total £1,217,500
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(Signed) RICHARD DIXON,

*Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.*

Such is the estimate presented to the Committee ; but as considerable experience in matters of this kind enables many of its members to foresee the probability of Casualties in an undertaking of such magnitude, the Committee think, that *one million and a half* will be required to accomplish it in all its various ramifications.

Proceeding now to the consideration of the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of this great work, and of the sources of yearly income to be derived from it, the Committee believe that they may venture to Report them as follow :—



INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Manure . . . . .	£200,000	Dividend on Capital at 8	
Penny Tolls, 6 days in		per cent. . . . .	£120,000
the week . . . . .	70,000	Consumption of Coals .	5,000
Sewers' Rate, at 2d. in		Repairs . . . . .	30,000
the pound . . . . .	50,000	Management . . . . .	14,000
Income for recovered		Wages . . . . .	4,000
Wharfage in places		Contingences . . . . .	8,000
now waste . . . . .	22,000		
3000 horse vacuum pow-			
er, at £15 per annum .	45,000		
		Total	£181,000
		Surplus Balance . . . .	206,000
	<u>£387,000</u>		<u>£387,000</u>

After the inspection of such a financial statement, assuming even that the surplus balance should not prove so considerable as therein stated, and as it is likely to be; the Committee still think, that Mr. Martin's Plan offers a safe pecuniary operation either for the Government to adopt, or for a Company to undertake, willing to execute that Plan under the specified and publicly expressed sanction and approbation of Government. Lest, however, the Committee should be deemed too sanguine and precipitate in their conclusions, they consider it necessary to state, that the opinion of several individuals belonging to a body of men, perhaps the best entitled, and certainly the best able, to form one on the subject—namely, that of the Institute of British Architects—is favourable to Mr. Martin's Plan, of which they expressed their approbation at their Meeting on the 29th of February last; when it was described to them by one of their Honorary Secretaries, and further explained by Mr. Martin himself. The letter of thanks to which this gave rise, expresses their approbation of the general features and objects of this scheme.

With this observation the Committee conclude their Report on this magnificent National Undertaking, the great objects of which may be thus recapitulated:—



1st. The total and simultaneous subtraction of all filth, and of every species of ordure from the river stream; leaving it, therefore, in its natural purity.

2dly. The improvement of the wharfage property.

3dly. The establishment of a magnificent and extensive Public Walk along both banks of the Thames, unequalled in any part of Europe, with the consequent improvement of the navigation and general aspect of the River and its banks; the attendant amelioration in the local atmosphere and salubrity of that district; the protection of property on the River; and the formation of collateral public Baths, which shall induce persons to abstain from bathing in the Thames.

4thly, and lastly. The saving of a vast quantity of the most fructifying Manure, which, employed on cultivated soil, will nearly double its produce.

Subjected to the calculations of the mere man of business, these mighty results would, the Committee feel assured, be made the channel for a safe and lucrative investment of Capital. But the Committee viewing them as the means to a great end—THE WELL-BEING OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION—particularly of the middle and working classes, cannot forbear expressing their opinion, that the Enterprise assumes a much more noble character, and becomes worthy of the patronage of his Majesty's Government, the sanction of the Legislature, and the support of every individual who feels an interest in the prosperity, the happiness, and the glory of the British Empire.

London, 23rd April, 1836.

## APPENDIX.

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The following Gentlemen, thinking the attainment of the objects contained in the preceding Report extremely desirable, are willing to concur in the consideration of Mr. Martin's Plan.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

The Marquis of Granby.

The Earl of Euston, M. P.

Col. Sir Frederick Trench, M. P.  
K. C. H.

Lord Eastnor, M. P.

Lord Ernest Bruce, M. P.

Lord Henniker, M. P.

Lord Mostyn.

Lord Dinorben.

The Hon. Francis Baring, M. P.

The Hon. Rice Trevor, M. P.

Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart. M. P.

Sir Charles Coote, Bart. M. P.

W. Alex. Mackinnon, M. P.

Col. Connolly, M. P.

W. Ormsby Gore, Esq. M. P.

W. Tooke, Esq. M. P.

John Fleming, Esq. M. P.

Horace Twiss, Esq. M. P.

A. Lawson, Esq. M. P.

J. E. Tennent, Esq. M. P.

Joseph Neeld, Esq. M. P.

John Bennett, Esq. M. P.

Daniel Gaskell, Esq. M. P.

R. Potter, Esq. M. P.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P.

John O'Connell, Esq. M. P.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq. M. P.

Rigby Wason, Esq. M. P.

John Bodkin, Esq. M. P.

J. Heathcoat, Esq. M. P.

C. J. Hector, Esq. M. P.

Sir E. L. Bulwer, M. P.

H. L. Bulwer, Esq. M. P.

J. Ryle, Esq. M. P.

J. Brokellhurst, Esq. M. P.

Sir Oswald Mosely, Bart. M. P.

The Hon. E. L. Mostyn. M. P.

T. P. Williams, Esq. M. P.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. M. P.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Sergeant at Arms.

Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

Sir George Duckett, Bart.

Sir Felix Agar.

Sir James Hope.

Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, K. C.  
M. G. K. C. H.

Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Straton,  
C. B. F. R. S.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, F. R. S.,  
G. S., S. A.

Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq.

Charles Hammersley, Esq.

Benjamin Wood, Esq.

Sir Anthony Carlisle, F. R. S.

Dr. Paris, F. R. S., L. S.

Dr. Granville, F. R. S., G. S., L. S.

Dr. Copland, F. R. S.

Dr. Elmore.

Dr. Elliotson, F. R. S. Professor at  
the London University.

Dr. Kerrison.

Dr. Arnott, Author of "Elements  
of Physics."

Dr. G. G. Campbell.

Dr. Birkbeck, President of the  
Mechanics' Institute.

W. Maclure, Esq. President of the  
Harveyan Society.

Rev. Dr. Lardner, F. R. S.

Rev. Dr. Ritchie, F. R. S. Profes-  
sor at the London University.

Dr. Bernays, Professor at King's  
College, London.

C. Wheatstone, Esq. F. R. S., Pro-  
fessor at King's College, Lon-  
don.

Herbert Mayo, Esq. F. R. S., Professor at King's College, London.

J. F. Daniell, Esq. F. R. S. Professor at King's College, London

Nathaniel Ogle, Esq.

George Foggo, Esq.

R. Willsonne, Esq.

A. Gibbon, Esq.

Richard Heathfield, Esq.

J. Child, Esq.

Robert Cantwell, Esq.

G. Sydenham, Esq.

J. R. Gower, Esq. F. G. S.

J. S. Sarkies, Esq.

Geo. Burdett, Esq. M. A. Barrister

W. Ayrton, Esq. F. S. A.

M. Faraday, Esq. F. R. S., G. S., Hon. D. C. L.

J. G. Children, Esq. Sec. R. S., F. A. S., G. S.

Henry Beaufoy, Esq. F. R. S.

John Britton, Esq. F. S. A.

W. Brockedon, Esq. F. R. S.

W. Etty, Esq. R. A.

T. Phillips, Esq. R. A., F. R. S., F. S. A.

J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R. A.

Richard Westmacott, Esq. R. A., F. S. A.

R. Bligh, M. A. Barrister.

H. R. Willett, F. S. A., Barrister.

W. Whitwell, Esq. Architect and Engineer

W. Inman, Esq. Architect.

James Noble, Esq. Architect and Surveyor.

W. Cowper, Esq. Civil Engineer.

G. Gutch, Esq. Architect, Surveyor to the Grand Junction Canal Company.

Charles Fowler, Esq. Architect of the Hungerford Market.

Charles Barry, Esq. Architect.

John Poole, Esq.

Alaric A. Watts, Esq.

Thomas Gaspey, Esq.

William Jerdan, Esq.

J. A. St. John, Esq.

Theodore E. Hook, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F. R. S., S. A.

G. Newnham Collingwood, Esq. M. A., F. R. S.

Lieut.-Colonel Bagnold.

Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, F. R. S., G. S.

Col. Alexander, Commissioner of Sewers for Westminster and Middlesex.

Francis Bourdillon, Esq. do.

E. Halswell, Esq. do.

W. Beach, Esq. do.

Frederick Crace, Esq. do.

W. Mountford Nurse, Esq. do.

T. Amyot, Esq. F. P. S. P. A. S. do.

Samuel Rogers, Esq. F. R. S., F. S. A.

C. L. Eastlake, Esq. R. A.

George Jones, Esq. R. A.

Lamie Murray, Esq.

W. C. Mylne, Engineer to the N. R. Company.

E. G. Atherley, Barrister.

Captain Doran.

Rev. Dr. Spry, F. A. S.

John Forbes Royle, Esq. F. A. S.

Sir Robert Sydney

The Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope

The Right Hon. Sir Alex. Johnston, Bart. F. R. S.

Col. G. Hardy.

J. I. Burn, Esq.

John M. Morgan, Esq.

W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F. R. S., V. P. R. A. S.

E. Protheroe, Esq.

E. H. Maltby, Barrister.

W. Campbell, Esq.

H. Lloyd, Professor at Trinity College, Dublin.

Rev. W. J. Hutching, M. A.

D. Corrie, M. D. Birmingham, President of the Philosophical Society there.

Charles Thomson, Barrister.



## THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS' LETTER

To JOHN MARTIN, Esq.

43, King Street, Covent Garden,  
3rd March, 1836.

My dear Sir,

As you were yourself present at the last ordinary Meeting of the Institute, held on Monday the 29th of February, you are fully aware of the intense interest, with which the Members received the description of your admirable project for improving the discharge of the Sewage of this Metropolis, and relieving the Thames from those impurities which now so materially injure its waters, and affect the health of the inhabitants.

I am, however, directed by a Special Resolution, passed on that occasion, to present to you the thanks of the Institute for having submitted this important subject to their notice. Perhaps this acknowledgment may not be considered by you the less valuable, as proceeding from a body of Professional Men, whose practical experience enables them, even from so brief a view of the subject, to appreciate, in a general way, the important results, which might arise from the adoption of a plan of such a nature.

I am, my dear Sir, with every expression of sincere regard,

Yours very faithfully and truly,

THOS L. DONALDSON, HON. SEC.

*And Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.*

P S I am directed at the same time to enclose a Card of Admission to the Meetings of the Session, and to express the satisfaction the Members will experience in being favored with your presence whenever agreeable to you.

*Additional Names since this Report was printed.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

W. Ewart, Esq. M. P.

Joseph Houlton, Esq. F. L. S.

Rev. R. Walpole, B. D., Rector of Christ Church Mary-le-bone.

David Mocatta, Esq. Architect.

Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

The Lord Mayor, Copeland, as an Individual.

Alderman Farebrother.

J. Smith, Esq. Deanston, Civil Engineer.

The Right Hon. T. P. Courtney.

E. T. Foley, Esq. M. P.

Francis Giles, Esq. Engineer.

Joseph Comte de Survilliers—  
Joseph Bonaparte.

L. Mailliard.

Joseph Douglas, Temple.

Ralph Thomas, Barrister.

Alderman F. G. Moon.

Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P.

Edward S. Cayley, Esq. M. P.

Wynn Ellis, Esq. M. P.

Edward Basil Farnham, Esq. M. P.

Charles Wood, Esq. M. P.

Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq.

W. H. Hyett, Esq. F. R. S. of  
Painswick.

Dr. Bowring, M. P.

Rev. John Connop, Bradfield Hall,  
Berks

Rev. J. C. Blair Warren, Horkesley Hall, near Colchester.